

SUB CHASER IS SUNK OCT. 9TH

(By Review Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—An American submarine chaser, designated as the 219, sank in foreign waters October 9, after an explosion, with the death of one enlisted man and the injury of one officer and eight men. One man also is reported missing.

The navy department in announcing the loss of the 219, said that the explosion, the cause of which has not been determined, occurred while the chaser was alongside a supply ship taking on fuel. A hole was blown in the port side and the forward part of the vessel set afire. Although the fire was extinguished the chaser sank within an hour. Quartermaster Rice Bassett of Forest Hills, N. Y., is reported dead and presumably was killed by the explosion. Engineerman Jerome Gillilan of Wyoming, Ill., is reported missing.

Lieutenant Robert M. Curtis of Chicago was seriously injured.

GERMANS IN REPLY TAKE OUR TERMS

(Continued from Page One)

pie of the United States, officials said here tonight, was that they might hastily consider Germany's proposition as the unconditional surrender which the co-belligerents demand, and relax their efforts to continue the victories at arms and carry over the fourth Liberty loan. On every side in official quarters it was stated that this view of the situation could not be placed before the public too strongly.

Conceding that possibly the proposal for an armistice might be accepted and that the German acceptance of President Wilson's peace terms might be satisfactory, the question, in the opinion of officials and diplomats here would center in "who is the present German Government?"

If the present German government is the government of Hohenzollern, there seems to be no doubt here but that the German reply will be unacceptable.

In answer to the inquiry of President Wilson, the note says that the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the reichstag.

The note states that the German government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice agrees to comply with proposals by President Wilson in regard to evacuation of occupied territories.

The text of the note follows: "In reply to the question of the President of the United States of America, the German government hereby declares:

"The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson, in his address of January the eighth, and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently, its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that the governments of the powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the president in regard to evacuation.

The German government suggests that the president may occasion until meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary agreements concerning the evacuation. The present

German government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step towards peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the reichstag. The chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people.

"Berlin, October 12, 1918.

(Signed) "SOLF.

"State Secretary foreign office."

All official Washington was at a complete loss to understand the text of the note becoming public in this way. Neither the state department nor the Swiss legation which is looking after German interests had received the reply and it was very evident that it had been made public through a leak.

There was, however, no attempt to dispute its authenticity and the diplomats to whom the dispatch should have been sent could only express regret that the dispatch had been made public.

Early this evening the newspaper correspondents were summoned by telephone to the offices of the diplomatic mission where many diplomatic dispatches are received every day. An attaché there gave out copies of the dispatch in the regular way, bearing the usual distinguishing marks. It was at once flashed to the country.

When the high officials of the office learned that the dispatch had been made public their distress and regret was almost boundless, much as they were gratified by its apparent contents.

The contents of the dispatch were at once communicated to President Wilson in New York and to Secretary Lansing here.

It is very probable that the text of the official communication may differ in some respects as to verbiage, from the unofficial copy given out tonight, but it is regarded as highly improbable that it will show any substantial differences.

At the first reading the text would seem to answer in a matter which might lead to peace, all the questions President Wilson asked of Chancellor Maximilian in his inquiry which was sent as an answer to the German peace note received here last Monday.

In this inquiry the president declared he would not propose an armistice while troops of the central powers remained on invaded soil; he asked whether Prince Maximilian accepted the terms of peace as laid down or merely wanted to discuss them "as a basis for negotiations," and finally he asked whether the chancellor merely represented the militarists who have been conducting the war.

These inquiries the German government seems to answer in a manner which at least has no closed door to peace. The evacuation of invaded territory pending declaration of an armistice the answer accepts; it says the terms of peace are accepted and makes no further mention of a "basis for negotiations" and declares the chancellor was speaking for the German government as recently constituted and the German people as well.

The one point which appeared to loom up in the text of the unofficial copy is whether Chancellor Maximilian and foreign secretary Solf can in reality represent the German people, as the reply declares they do. President Wilson's estimate, and the estimate of the statesmen of the co-belligerents on the safety of dealing with the heads of the German government have often been repeated. They have been denounced as unworthy of trust, and not to be expected to keep promises. Whether President Wilson and the entente allies regard the government now headed by Maximilian and which has Solf for its secretary of state for foreign affairs, one which can speak under any circumstances for the German people and bind them to the peace terms which the allies will impose remains to be seen. There was no official expression on that point in Washington tonight in President Wilson's absence. Probably no one

in the United States but he can give the answer.

Reading through the phrases of the unofficial text every one here immediately was struck with the question of what must have happened in Germany recently to make such an answer possible.

One of the closing phrases, which declares that the present German government has been formed by conferences in agreement with the great majority of the reichstag and that the chancellor "speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people," was regarded as being susceptible to almost unlimited speculation. What has become of the kaiser was the question asked on every hand as that phrase was read. The world knows very little of what has been going on in Germany during the last few months when with armies steadily beaten at the front things at home have been going from bad to worse. It was regarded as not without the realm of possibilities that the great power of the kaiser which brought on the war has been taken from him.

NEW YORKERS WILDLY YELL FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

(Continued from Page One)

their freedom and they came from across the sea to fight for the French foreign legion, picturesque Italian Alpini and Bersaglieri, veteran Anzacs, battle-scarred British Tommies, Poles and Czech-Slovaks ready to die for liberty, kitted Scots and doughty Serbs, gallant Belgians and awarthy Spanish-Americans, in uniforms which made a riot of color, marched proudly behind the banners of the nations which are fighting autocracy.

Directly behind the foreign divisions marched women workers, Red Cross nurses, ambulance drivers, munition makers, police women and "farmettes."

Next in line were the American military and naval forces, led by the commander-in-chief of more than 3,000,000 bayonets, for although it was expected that the president would take his place at the very head of the column, it seemed that he preferred to march directly in front of his own nation's fighting men.

And a roused force it was—regiment after regiment of infantry, artillery and engineers with detachments from all the other branches which go to make up an army, followed by thousands of bluejackets from America's fleets. With the army and navy divisions marched 5,000 stevedores and thousands of others engaged in the army transport service.

The foreign veterans who preceded them had been cheered until it seemed that the crowd must have reached its vocal limit, but when Pershing's veterans—soldiers and marines—appeared, the cheering increased as if from musketry fire to artillery bombardment.

At the sight of the youthful heroes who had fought and bled at Chateau Thierry and Belleau wood to help save Paris from the Huns, the crowd went wild with enthusiasm. The empty sleeves and turned up trouser legs of these gallant youngsters brought home to New Yorkers that war is something more than marching men and martial music. There

were tears in many eyes as American wounded rode on guns and other engines of destruction captured by the Americans in their advance through France. But while the throngs who watched them suffered for them because of their wounds and paid tribute to their heroism, on the shining young faces, aglow with pride, there was no sign of grief over sacrifices made for love of country.

Sight of the German trophies added to the crowds' patriotic fervor. They bore such labels as: "This gun spoke German—and now look at the damage it did." "A good gun gone wrong," and "Liberty Bonds spiked me."

Behind the fighting contingents of America and the allies came a procession of floats from the New York navy yard—great floats with forges throwing out real sparks, floats with riveters in action and small boats under course of construction. With these floats behind regiments of "bluejackets" marched thousands of workers—draughtsmen, shipwrights, moulders, boiler makers, machinists and ordnance workers.

At Fifth-first street a man broke through the police lines and attempted to shake hands with the president. Secret service men stopped the man and took him to a police station, where he was held for disorderly conduct. The police said his intentions were harmless. The president was undisturbed by the incident.

When he reached the "Altar of Liberty," at Madison Square, it was expected that the president would take his place in the reviewing stand with Governor Whitman and Mayor Hylan, but he kept on, smilingly returning the salute accorded him by the heads of the state and city.

FOOTBALL

(By Review Leased Wire)

CANCELLED.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—West Virginia university and Carnegie-Lehigh Ames game cancelled on account of influenza. Washington and Jefferson-Pennsylvania state game also cancelled.

URBANA, Ill. Oct. 12.—The Great Lakes naval training station team won its second football game of the season today, defeating the university of Illinois, 7 to 0, in a desperately fought contest.

CHICAGO RESERVE WINS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The undeveloped University of Chicago football eleven was defeated in its first game of the season today, losing to the Chicago Naval reserve team—14 to 1.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL.

(By Review Leased Wire)

HAVRE, Oct. 12.—The official communication from Belgian headquarters under date of October 11, says:

"Our communications and entente-ments were heavily shelled. This morning after a violent artillery preparation the enemy delivered an attack against our lines before Roulers, but was completely repulsed. Patrols who attempted to reach our lines southeast of Zannen were forced to withdraw under our fire, abandoning numerous dead and wounded."

The flux mill at Patagonia is operating, and has a large amount of ore awaiting treatment.

What You Should Pay In Local Market for Food

Administrator's Weekly Report on Fair Prices in Bisbee, Lowell, Warren and Naco, for Week Ending October 19, 1918

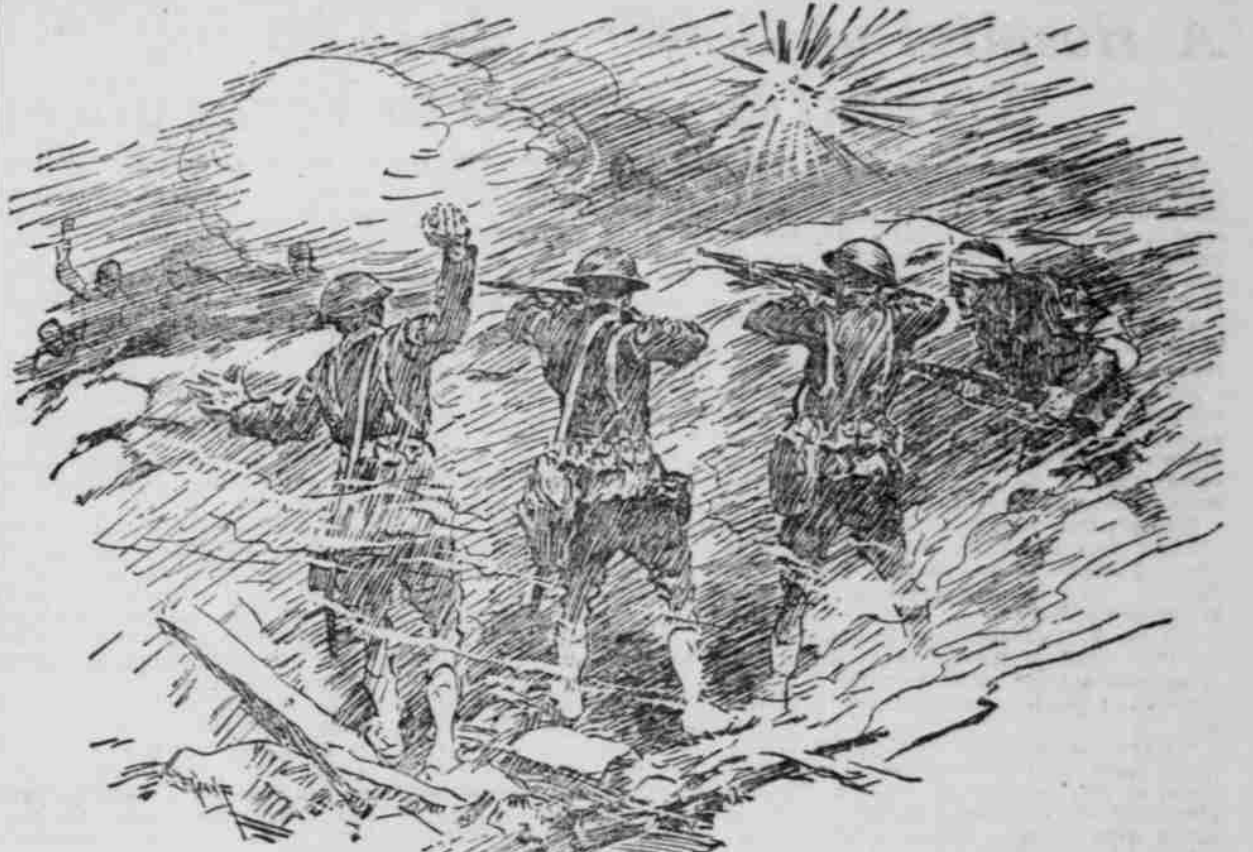
Commodity:	Retailer Pays Low Price	High Price	Consumer Should Pay Low Price	High Price
Wheat flour, per 1-16 bbl. bag (12½ lbs.)	.76	.79	.85	.85
Wheat flour (bulk) per lb.	.06	.06½	.07½	.07½
Barley flour, per 1-16 bbl. bag (24½ lbs.)	.90	.93	1.00	1.10
Barley flour, (bulk) per lb.	.07	.07½	.09	.09
Rye flour, per 1-6 bbl. bag (14½ lbs.)	1.60	1.62	1.70	1.80
Rye flour, (bulk) per lb.	.06	.06	.07	.07
Rice flour, (bulk) per lb.	.70	.70	.80	.80
Cornmeal, (bulk) per lb.	.06½	.06½	.07½	.08
Corn flour, per lb.	.10½	.10½	.11½	.12½
Victory bread, 16 oz. loaf	.10	.11	.13	.13
Victory bread (twin loaf) 24 oz.	.16	.16	.20	.20
Oatmeal or Rolled Oats, (package) per lb.	.09½	.09½	.12	.12½
Rice, unbroken, standard quality, per lb.	.12½	.12½	.15	.17
Hominy or Hominy Grits, per lb.	.12	.12	.14	.16
Sugar, granulated, (bulk) per lb.	.10	.10½	.11	.11
Beans, (pink) per lb.	.10	.10½	.12½	.12½
Beans, (navy) per lb.	.15½	.15½	.20	.20
Beans, (lima) per lb.	.16	.16	.20	.20
Potatoes (white or Irish) per lb.	.03	.03½	.04	.05
Onions, per lb.	.03	.03½	.04	.04½
Tomatoes, (seeded) per 16 oz. pkg.	.10½	.11½	.15	.16
Prunes, (60-70s), per lb.	.10½	.10½	.14	.15
Canned Tomatoes, (standard grade) per 30 oz. (No. 2) can	.08	.09	.12½	.12½
Canned Tomatoes, (standard grade) per (No. 2½) can	.11	.13	.14	.17½
Canned Corn (standard grade) per 20 oz. (No. 2) can	.12½	.15	.15	.17½
Canned Peas (standard grade) per 20 oz. (No. 2) can	.12½	.14½	.17½	.20
Canned Salmon (tall pink Alaska) per 16 oz. (No. 1) can	.14½	.14½	.17½	.20
Canned Salmon, (tall red Alaska) per 16 oz. (No. 1) can	.25	.27	.30	.35
Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) per 6 oz. can	.06	.06½	.07	.07½
per 16 oz. can	.13½	.14	.15	.16½
Butter, per lb.	.60	.65½	.65	.72
Eggs (fresh ranch) per doz.	.85	.73	.70	.80
Cheese, (New York or local) per lb.	.34	.35	.40	.40
Lard, (pure Leaf) bulk, per lb.	.30	.31	.32	.34
Lard, (pure Leaf in tins) per 5-lb. pail	.80	.85	.95	.95
Lard, (pure Leaf in tins) per 5-lb. pail	1.34	1.49	1.55	1.65
Lard Substitute, (bulk) per lb.	.26	.27	.29	.30
Bacon, (sliced) fancy grade per lb.	.50½	.52½	.70	.70
Bacon, standard grade, per lb. (wholesale price)	.52	.52	.52	.54
Ham	.37	.38	.50	.55
Round Steak, per lb.	.27½	.28	.30	.35
Hens, (dressed, not drawn) per lb.	.33	.34	.38	.39
Fish, per lb.	.18	.18	.25	.25

GERMAN WAR IMPLEMENTS ARE BEING USED TO AID LIBERTY LOAN, HASTEN VICTORY



Hun field piece on war exhibit train.

The Hun field piece in the photo is one exhibit in the extensive collection of war trophies taken from the Germans which is being exhibited throughout the U. S. to boost the sale of the Fourth Liberty bonds. The trophy train consists of several cars and is accompanied by seventy-four of Pershing's veterans. The itinerary includes 174 towns, taking in all sections of the country.



Stick to Your Trench

Remember, you've got to stick to your trench—
Yes, stick like glue to your trench.
You dig while it's dark, and you work while it's light,
And then there's the "listening post" at night.
Though you're soaked to the skin and chilled to the bone;
Though your hands are like ice, and your feet like stone;
Though your watch is long, and your rest is brief,
And you pray like hell for the next relief;
Though the wind may howl, and the rain may drench,
Remember you've got to stick to your trench—
Yes, stick like mud to your trench.

Perhaps a bullet may find its mark,
And then there's a funeral after dark;
And you say, as you lay him beneath the sod,
A sportsman's soul has gone to his God.
Behind the trench, in the open ground,
There's a little cross and a little mound;
And if at your heart-strings you feel a wrench,
Remember, he died for his blooming trench—
Yes, he died like a man for his trench.

There's a rush and a dash, and they're at your wire,
And you open the hell of a rapid fire;
The Maxims rattle, the rifles flash,
And the bombs explode with a sickening crash.
You give them lead, and you give them steel,
'Til at last they waver, and turn, and reel.
You've done your job—there was never a blench
You've given them Hell, and you've saved your trench;
BY GOD YOU'VE STUCK TO YOUR TRENCH!

CAPT. C. W. BLACKALL.
(Fighting in France.)

We too can and will play the game. WE will stick to our trenches—ours can't be mentioned in the same breath with theirs but ours are not always Paradise. We can save till it HURTS to help these fighting men, and not one day or week, but every day till the war is won, and they come home to the greatest welcome humans ever got. Then they can look us in the eye and say, "By God, you've stuck to your Trench!"

We'll Stick; We'll Save---Till it Hurts.

And will put every sacred Dollar we can save into this Fight. We'll make our part as big as it is possible to make it in these trenches behind the lines.

Buy Bonds to Your Utmost!

THIS SPACE SUBSCRIBED TO WINNING THE WAR

Miller's Shirt and Hat Shop.
Hood & Bledsoe. Canyon Store.
E. S. Rountree Furniture Co.